



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 21, 1911.  
AN UNFORTUNATE REMARK.  
A PARADE THAT MEANS STRENGTH.  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR LETTER.  
LOS ANGELES UNIONS IN THE LEAD.  
"EASY MONEY" OPPOSED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1911.

No. 10

## A PARADE THAT MEANS STRENGTH.

In the city of Los Angeles last Saturday evening there was held a parade to which attention might well be directed, for it portends a great deal for the present, and has a message for the future.

As is well known, there is a struggle going on in the south between labor and capital. The latter, as represented by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, is opposing the undeniable right of the wage earners to organize. This is the bone of contention.

Despite the fact that this fight has been waged for nearly a year, the men and women who are most vitally concerned stand as firmly today as when they first responded to the call of unionism. They know they are battling for a principle. All the taunts of Otis and the power of Huntington have failed to cause them to swerve from organized labor's ranks.

On the evening of April 15th thousands of men and women walked through the streets of Los Angeles for the sole purpose of showing their allegiance to the trade-union movement. With banners flying and a determination to proclaim their belief evident to the onlookers, the hosts of labor made a splendid appearance.

There are always questions asked as to the number marching in such a parade. The papers of the south disagree on the subject. The "Examiner" says 30,000, the "Herald," 12,000, and the utterly unreliable "Times," 5000. From these figures one's own conclusions can be reached. Probably it will be agreed that never before has Los Angeles witnessed such an industrial line of march and the "Times" can safely be estimated to have counted about one man in three or four. That is its characteristic way.

The message for the future is the unanimity of the workers and their faith in a righteous cause. The unions are incomparably stronger today than they were when the strike was called. No lapses of membership are chronicled. New organizations have been formed. Old unions have been strengthened. Everywhere is recognition of the enduring nature of unionism and the impossibility of driving it out of existence.

The parade should be an object lesson to the "open shoppers." Men do not give up their positions and watch their wives and families go without necessities almost unless they knew the future would make sweet the present sacrifices.

Those upon whom will befall the writing of history will be unable to understand the motives that actuate the group of men who dominate the business interests of Los Angeles at this time. We all believe that the future holds superior methods of dealing one with another, and that the natural tendency of the times is toward co-operation.

How can the historian of the next century estimate the character of an Otis or a Huntington? With the environment dominating—we hope—of the brotherhood of man, the historian will have to write about those who are rich and organized combating the poor and unorganized.

Such a situation will seem impossible of conception in the coming years.

On the one side stands selfishness and greed. On the other side will be noted the natural desire for merely a condition that will enable men, women and children to live—not in luxury, but on the lowest standard commensurate with the citizen-life of the day.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## An Unfortunate Remark

Considerable publicity has been given to a remark from the lips of a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council at last Friday night's session. The newspapers are apt to avail themselves of such opportunities.

During a discussion about the formation of an organization of business agents, the statement was made that it would be well to call it by its right name, and "grafters" was used in the connection. Subsequently the delegate explained that he meant that it would be possible for such a union to develop into a detriment to the trade-union movement—that experience in other cities had proved the possibility.

There is no doubt that the remark was unfortunate. San Francisco, with all its trade-union strength, can well be pleased that the movement is clean, and that there are a large number of men and women who would unite to fight the first sign of "graft" in our industrial ranks.

This reputation has been given us by others. It is deserved. Consequently we may be tempted to moralize at this time.

An organization of business agents, it was argued by some, would likely prove a handicap to organized labor. Concentration of power, a desire to rule, and the necessity of the unions retaining supreme control of their affairs were among the reasons given.

On the other hand, it was shown that regular meetings would enable minor matters to be settled, the representatives of each union could become familiar with the difficulties of other unions, and good result from the purely voluntary association.

Both sides had their votaries. Those opposed to the new union carried the vote.

If the proponents of the scheme had proved successful, we firmly believe that no "graft" of any kind would have resulted, that the majority of the men and women who would have discussed the problems arising from day to day would have been actuated by the highest principles, that their records show that to be the case, and it is impossible to forecast wrongdoing merely on the assumption that in one or two other cities there have been instances of "graft" in the labor movement.

We prefer to believe the men and women with whom we are well acquainted to be honest until such time as the reverse is proved, and many years' association with them convinces us that that day will never come.

When one compares the trade-union movement with (say) the banking business, it will at once be recognized that there are fewer lapses from the narrow path among the officials in the ranks of organized labor.

## THE "FOREIGN-BORN" BOYCOTT.

By M. H. Battenberg in "Typographical Journal."

The remarks of Mr. Kirby of the National Manufacturers' Association are always illuminating. If it were not for him we might believe that organization had normal intelligence. He is our spy in the enemy's camp and should be encouraged to talk more and more. Not only that, but the members of his organization should be encouraged to pay attention to him when he does talk. It will keep their minds off their expense account, and also help them still further to forget their self-respect.

Kirby's latest lubrication, quoted by the Seattle correspondent in the February "Journal," is worthy of a chortle from our side of the fence: " \* \* \* the prosecution of the foreign-born boycott, condemned by all reasonably-disposed people throughout Christendom, and which can only be carried out by violence and vandalism, or by methods that are too contemptible for civilized beings to tolerate."

In the first place the boycott isn't foreign-born anywhere in a civilized country. The name it wears is Irish, and about thirty years old (see Justin McCarthy's "England Under Gladstone"), and due to the fact that it was employed most effectively against a rack-renting landlord bearing that name.

Its most common form is social ostracism—that is, primarily, cutting an acquaintance, and then telling why you did it, so that another fellow follows your example, and the process goes on in this manner until the social disapproval of the act which made you keep away from him compels the person either to reform or move.

In this form it is one of the strongest contributing causes to the purification of human society, and it is also about the oldest, arising out of the fact that there are a good many cases in the more or less primitive social organization where the welfare of society is threatened in such a way that the laws (always and naturally a little behind the social sense of right and wrong in the march of civilization) cannot reach the offender, or the interpretation of law is controlled by forces inimical to the public welfare.

Although the first recorded case where the refusal to associate with or patronize mentioned in court proceedings is noted in Volume I of the publications of the Selden Society as occurring in the year 1221, the barons who forced the signing of Magna Charta in 1215 had before that formed a league which, itself an illegal organization and secret, had instituted the social boycott and accompanied it with violence and intimidation to compel others to join with them. Such liberty as England now enjoys rests upon this document, the document upon this league, and the league itself upon a social boycott, with violence and intimidation.

In this country occurred the first application of the boycott against business inimical to the public welfare. It took the form of the "we don't patronize" propaganda in a general agreement not to import goods from England, in 1765, and was about the largest single factor in forcing the repeal of the stamp act. It was more particularly directed toward the East India Tea Company to compel the abolition of the tax on tea, and the celebrated Boston tea party was the culmination of a boycott instituted about 1768.

In furtherance of this boycott, dear old Quaker

Philadelphia, with its usual gravity and decorum, appointed a "committee on tarring and feathering," and sent notice to the river pilots that it would be unwise to bring the Polly, a tea ship, up the river. They also asked the captain of the Polly his opinion of a halter and "ten gallons of liquid tar decanted on your pate, with the feathers of a dozen wild geese laid on that to enliven your appearance?"

There is a collection of songs and ballads of the Revolution, Moore's, which is convincing evidence that the "we don't patronize" idea had a pretty firm hold of the patriotic heart about that time. In Tyler's "Literary History of the Revolution" is this example, among many others, of the "we don't patronize" idea launched at the individual:

"William Jackson, an importer; at the Brazen Head, North Side of the Town House, and opposite the town pump, in Corn Hill, Boston.

"It is desired that the Sons and Daughters of Liberty would not buy any one thing of him, for in so doing they will bring disgrace upon themselves, and their posterity, for ever and ever, amen."

This was passed around as a handbill and pasted on his door; also published in the Boston papers.

The famous Boston tea party grew out of the boycott against the East India Tea Company, which was the greatest monopoly of that time.

The "we don't patronize" was invented in Boston. It was the idea with which the younger Samuel Adams bound together the settlements of the colonies in preparation for the final struggle which gave us a country of our own. And one of the interesting things to consider in these degenerate days is that Harrison Gray, a co-laborer of the elder Samuel Adams in popularizing that method of attack, and James Otis, one of the most powerful supporters of the younger Samuel Adams in bringing it to its highest effectiveness, were ancestors on both sides of the house of Harrison Gray Otis, who now calls it un-American.

The use of the word "boycott" in the legal proceedings in this country is an utter absurdity, from a standpoint of legal derivation. The boycott, properly speaking, is only in use when tenants of a landlord unite in refusing to pay rent, to associate or to deal with the landlord, and endeavor to induce others to do the same. The Irish cases were usually accompanied by violence, and it is only when the acts are accompanied by violence that English courts declare them illegal.

In this country the "we don't patronize," when directed by one business organization against another, has been repeatedly held to be legal by the highest courts. The reports of the cases do not, however, show perfect consistency.

The first reported case where the term itself was used was State vs. Glidden, a Connecticut case (of which I have not a full report), tried in 1887. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the injection of the word "boycott" into the case was utterly without warrant in law or sense, and dictated by influences which the jurist who allowed it to be shoved into the matter should not have considered.

Since that time it has been eagerly seized upon by the Holdoms of American jurisprudence and such publications as have salable souls on their editorial bargain counter, and hurled as a barbed weapon at the trade organizations, usually accompanied by perjured affidavits and a little plain lying, the latter largely due to the ignorance of those who use the term. The reading of it into our laws was an absurdity in the first place, and its continuance there is an interesting commentary on the intelligence of the judiciary.

I am thinking seriously of writing a history of civil liberty in this country for presentation to those who stand in high places and orate. I have a typewriter and most of the facts, but I haven't been able to get J. P. Morgan in a corner yet to talk over financial details and get his library key.

## Men and Measures

Governor Colquitt of Texas has vetoed the eight-hour bill upon public work, much to the disgust of trade unionists. He says the law is unconstitutional and abridges the "right of contract." Another thought is that "it might at times work a hardship upon the workingman." This thoughtfulness is perennial. Organized labor is after the Governor with a big stick, claiming that the time limit in which the measure could be considered had expired. The dispute hinges on whether Sundays can be included in the twenty days allowed by law.

The resolve of John Golden of the United Textile Workers, providing for an unpaid commission of five persons to investigate the matter of wages of women and minors and to report as to the advisability of fixing a minimum wage, has been given a hearing by the Committee on Labor of the Massachusetts Legislature. George L. Brown, representing several women's organizations, favored the bill, and said that a woman cannot live on less than \$8 a week, although there are 21,500 women of more than twenty-one years in Massachusetts who work for \$6 a week or less. Charles G. Bancroft, representing the Arkwright Club, questioned the constitutional right of the Legislature to fix wages.

After a discussion in the Calcutta Legislative Council lasting for several hours, the Factory Bill has passed into law. It limits the hours of labor to twelve in the case of adults and six in the case of children. Though it has met with a good deal of opposition, it is now generally regarded as a practical working measure by the people of India.

Among the amendments to the Constitution of the United Mine Workers of America adopted at its recent International Convention was one providing that no general strike shall be ordered until indorsed by the entire organization by a referendum vote. With the referendum clause attached the amendment leaves the power of the international board only that of recommending the calling of strikes.

The old-age pension has not made a mendicant of the German workman, but it has driven the beggar from the street. The workman himself contributes to the fund at the rate of 2 to 5 cents a week. In eighteen years the total fund has reached \$375,000,000. The number of persons insured of a peaceful old age is 10,914,333. Besides, they are provided with medical attendance and splendid sanitaria in the country. "But," says the critic, "don't these provisions to help folks out in the hour of need paralyze thrift?" Well, in ten years deposits in German savings banks have risen from one billion to two billions.

The difficulty between the Northern Electric Company and the unions was the subject of a conference last Monday in Sacramento. Real estate men, interested in property lying along the route of the Northern Electric have persuaded the parties to come together in the hope of ending their troubles.

Labor unions of Montana have begun circulating petitions calling for a referendum election to determine whether the military law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature, shall remain on the statute books. The law places the guard on the footing required by the Federal authorities. It will be the first time the referendum has been invoked since it was made an amendment to the State Constitution four years ago. To call the election requires 5 per cent of the voters in eleven counties of the State.

Following the example of Milwaukee, New York is trying the municipal dance as a feature of its park system. Ten recreation center houses have been constructed in its parks, and in one of these a public dance was recently held.



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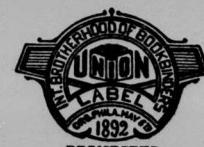
your assistance in maintaining our organization. See that our LABEL is stamped on all barrels and kegs that you drink from. This is it.



It means sanitary conditions to you and to us.

## Non-Union Books

Is your organization buying books without the BOOKBINDERS' LABEL pasted in them? A good many unions have. At the next meeting ask the secretary.



WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK

Send for a Union Label Wallet to the **LABEL SECTION**  
316 Fourteenth Street, S. F.

Are your Delegates reporting our progress?



## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

It has long been acknowledged that "the voice of the people is the voice of God." The undiscerning may hear in the people's voice only a great roar of discontent, or the mutterings of the misguided mass. But he who has understanding will hear the "still, small voice," which speaks the will of God.

The statesmen in every age who have accomplished the things which have produced the greatest good for all the people got their inspiration because they kept close to the masses. Rarely does the vision come to the man who spends all of his time in the seclusion of the study. His touch on life is so slight, and his understanding of the needs of men so inadequate, that his outlook extends only to the limits of his own life and his own narrow experience. It is only as a man comes into contact with others that his own life becomes larger and fuller, and it is out of this fullness that he is enabled to speak concerning the greater problems of life.

No class of men has a broader experience than the "common people"—no class knows quite so well what it means to toil and to suffer and to sacrifice. None have higher aspirations and none exhibit deeper consecration. It is because of this that God speaks through them.

Sometimes their expression of God's will is crude. Sometimes it comes as a shock to men who have become accustomed to things as they are, who, quite satisfied with present conditions, are unwilling to be made uncomfortable by a change which may mean a readjustment in their method of living and in their way of doing business. But to stand in the way of progress is futile. It may be that it is necessary to oppose certain features—man-made and man-inspired—which have crept into the plans which the people present, but back of them all, and beneath them all, will be found the hand of God.

This has been proven in history. In the beginning of every great fight for the right and for progress the leisured classes, the so-called upper classes, have been on the wrong side of the battlefield. The common people—the men of uncommon sense—to these the world owes a debt of gratitude.

If you would hear the voice of God, keep close to the people.

### THE AWFUL COST OF WAR.

By Richard Caverly.

#### PART I.

The rapidly-increasing cost of national armament as a burden that would shortly become intolerable, and compel the ruling classes of the world to seek a reduction of this tremendous load, is discussed editorially in the "Scientific American" of May 29, 1909.

It cites the proposal of Arthur H. Dutton, late a lieutenant in the United States navy, who suggests that an international army be formed to keep the world's peace, a compact, thoroughly trained, well-equipped and mobile force, to the personnel of which each civilized nation would contribute its quota in proportion to the population. I quote as follows:

"It would be the international police force, and would stand in the same relation to the nations of the world that the United States army does to the States of the American Union. Among the civilized nations today there are taken from industrial pursuits, during peace times, no less than 4,250,000 able-bodied men, whose maintenance costs nearly \$2,000,000,000 yearly. These many millions would be returned to peaceful occupa-

tions, and their place would be taken by an international army of arbitration of 500,000 men, costing annually about \$150,000,000.

"To co-operate with this army there would be an international navy, in which there would be no battleships, consisting only of cruisers and gun-boats and transports for the moving of the troops. The international army would be concentrated in three divisions of 100,000 each, one in Europe, one in North America and one in the Orient, with the remaining 200,000 scattered in smaller detachments. The decree of concentration of the three great armies would be a matter for decision of the strategists.

"All the permanent fortifications would be abandoned, and the nations, having disbanded their national armies, would depend upon their civil police for the execution of their own local laws. Each nation would agree to maintain no individual military force whatever; and the intelligence bureau of the international army would see that this obligation was fully lived up to. Military training would be restricted to international schools, the manufacture of arms and munitions of war to international factories.

"Although the time may not be fully ripe for the sweeping change advocated by Lieutenant Dutton, it cannot be denied that the alarming growth of the cost of our present methods of maintaining the world's peace is driving the nations into an impasse, the readiest escape from which would seem to be the broad and honorable road of disarmament and armed arbitration."

The American army of 70,000 men is, roughly speaking, one-sixtieth of the world's armed forces. Its ten days' ration is about one-thirtieth of the food supply for a year. On this basis the armies of the world consume 2160 times as much food in one year as the American army of 70,000 men consumes in ten days. However, assuming that the American army is the best fed of the national armed forces, let us say roughly, 2000 times the amount of food is consumed. On this scale there would be required to feed the armies of the world for one year:

Fresh beef .....	1,750,000,000 lbs.
Canned beef .....	1,400,000,000 "
Cornmeal .....	1,750,000,000 "
Fish .....	1,575,000,000 "
Bacon .....	1,050,000,000 "
Potatoes .....	1,120,000,000 "
Sugar .....	280,000,000 "
Beans .....	210,000,000 "
Coffee .....	140,000,000 "
Onions .....	140,000,000 "
Dried fruit.....	140,000,000 "

The total works out at between nine and ten billion pounds of food annually, or something less than five million tons. What the money cost of this prodigious mass of victuals may amount to can be estimated approximately by the reader who knows something of prices.

These totals, enormous as they are, and almost inconceivable when expressed in the figures given above, yet sink into comparative insignificance when it is remembered that the cost of victualing an army is not much more than 10 per cent of the total cost of its maintenance. Warships, dock-yards, arms, ammunition, equipments, clothing, housing, transportation, wages, etc., amount to many times more than the cost of food supply.

(To be concluded next week.)

"I wonder what makes a man's hair fall out so fast when once it starts?" "Worry," answered the man who always has an explanation ready. "Nothing tends to make a man bald so much as worry, and nothing worries a man so much as the idea that he is becoming bald."

### SAVING MILWAUKEE \$100,000.

By Carl D. Thompson.

Three measures now pending before the Wisconsin State Legislature will, if passed, enable the city of Milwaukee to save its people at least \$100,000 per year.

Will the Legislature permit it?

1. The first measure is to grant the city the right to take over tax certificates for delinquent taxes, instead of selling them to the so-called tax sharks.

Under the present law, if a citizen is unable to pay his tax, it is sold by the city to certain firms who handle this line of business. These firms pay the tax on the property, and receive from the city certificates which are a lien on the property for the money so paid. For this they receive interest at the rate of 15 per cent, but in no case do they charge less than six months' interest. And after three years of purchase of certificates in this way they secure thereby a tax deed. The collection of this interest and taxes from the property owner is always done by the city, and costs the city \$1350 a year over and above the fees received. The profit to the tax shark carries from \$5000 to \$7000.

2. The second measure referred to would mean a saving of at least \$30,000 to \$35,000 to the city. There are many property owners who are unable to pay their taxes just on the day when they fall due. A good many of these are able to borrow money, either of a bank or of some personal friend. But there is always a considerable number who are not able to borrow money. Their only recourse is to the so-called tax sharks who charge them all the traffic will bear.

The new measure introduced by C. B. Whitnall, the present City Treasurer, makes a provision by which such persons may go to the Treasurer of the city and there borrow the money necessary at the current rate of interest. This will enable the larger part of the delinquent taxpayers to make good their taxes, and at the same time escape the excessive charge of the tax sharks. And the same time it will enable the city to take advantage of the current rate of interest on the notes that it thus accepts. Of all the property sold for taxes each year, about 80 per cent is redeemed within the first six months, showing that owners of property of this kind are perfectly good credits.

Thus this measure would relieve the small property owner and taxpayer on the one hand, and would mean a very considerable income to the city on the other hand.

3. The third measure will enable the city to realize an income from its bonding business. At the present time these bonds are placed in the hands of brokers, and through them the interest money of the city is sent away twice a year. The new measure provides that the city may place these bonds on deposit with the State Treasurer as collateral security. Upon this basis the city is allowed to accept savings deposits of its citizens up to the amount of bonds thus deposited. Upon these savings deposits the city is to pay 3 per cent interest.

In this way the city will save 1 per cent on its bonds, as the city is compelled to pay 4 per cent on the money it borrows on bonds. Thus the city will be able to save 1 per cent on all of the money thus deposited by its own people, and at the same time relieve itself of paying tribute to the outside bond holders.

When these savings shall amount to the full bond issue of the city, this measure alone would mean a saving of \$100,000 to the city. And, besides, it permits all classes to participate in the ownership of the local bonds, and the interest money paid stays at home.

It remains to be seen whether the State Legislature will grant this permission to the city of Milwaukee to do these very obvious and helpful things.

## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Labor Members of Congress.

Washington, April 8.—In 1906 the Labor Representation Committee of the American Federation of Labor decided to aggressively take the field against the re-election of certain Congressmen who had been conspicuous in their antagonism toward all labor bills introduced in Congress. Congressman Littlefield of the Second district of Maine, than whom there had been no more savage enemy of labor, courted a battle in the political campaign of four years ago.

President Gompers, together with two or three organizers and a similar number of international officials, entered the Littlefield district and made a memorable struggle to impress upon the citizens of that district the desirability of permitting the belligerent Congressman to remain at home.

Mr. Littlefield, however, was re-elected by a greatly reduced majority. This entrance of labor into the political arena, and its spectacular and heroic fight against such gigantic odds in the State of Maine subsequently crystallized into action in various parts of the country a determination on the part of trade unionists to follow the lead of the American Federation of Labor.

The first campaign of the trade unionists, that of 1906, secured the election of six Congressmen with active membership in the trade unions:

- Wilson of Pennsylvania.
- Nichols of Pennsylvania.
- Sherwood of Ohio.
- Hughes of New Jersey.
- McDermott of Illinois.
- Cary of Wisconsin.

In the elections of 1908 the above were all re-elected, and in addition the following card men were added to the labor group:

- Anderson of Ohio.
- Murphy of Missouri.
- Martin of Colorado.
- Jameison of Iowa.

A steady growth in numerical strength of labor members in Congress is shown. In 1906, six trade unionists were elected. The fall of 1907 saw our lead increased by the addition of four more trade unionists, making ten in all. The Congressional elections of 1910 still further increased our numerical strength by 50 per cent, there being fifteen members of Congress actively affiliated with the trades unions, as follows:

Wilson, W. B., coal miner, Blossburg, Pa., Democrat.

Lee, Richard E., blacksmith, Pottsville, Pa., Democrat.

Martin, John A., locomotive fireman, Pueblo, Colo., Democrat.

Cary, Wm. J., commercial telegrapher, Milwaukee, Wis., Republican.

Berger, Victor L., Typographical Union, Milwaukee, Wis., Socialist.

Hughes, Wm., textile worker, Paterson, N. J., Democrat.

Buchanan, Frank, structural iron worker, Chicago, Ill., Democrat.

McDermott, Jas. T., commercial telegrapher, Chicago, Ill., Democrat.

Lewis, David J., coal miner, Cumberland, Md., Democrat.

Smith, Chas. B., railroad telegrapher, Buffalo, N. Y., Democrat.

Anderson, Carl C., musician, Fostoria, Ohio, Democrat.

Sherwood, Isaac R., Typographical Union, Toledo, Ohio, Democrat.

Roberts, E. E., metal miner, Carson City, Nev., Republican.

Farr, John R., Typographical Union No. 5, Scranton, Pa., Republican.

Maher, James P., hatter, Brooklyn, N. Y., Democrat.

### Button Workers' Lockout.

Washington, April 8.—Information reaches A. F. of L. headquarters that Button Workers' Protective Union, No. 12,854, of Muscatine, Iowa, is still pluckily maintaining itself against the lockout precipitated by their employers over a month ago.

Correspondence from the secretary of this union, Miss Pearl McGill, conveys the information that many misleading reports are emanating from sources suspected to be inspired by the employers, which does injustice to the button workers. It is stated that the lockedout men and women have conducted themselves in an exceedingly quiet manner during the entire course of the contest. It is quite possible that interests inimical to the employees are using every effort to discredit and discourage the members of the Button Workers' Union. Conditions in this industry have been very bad for years, and finally reached a climax a few weeks ago in the organization of the great bulk of button workers in the city mentioned.

### Committee Assignments.

Washington, April 8.—The assignment of members of the labor group to the various committees by the Democratic caucus has been agreed to. Up to this time the Republican minority has not selected its members on the various committees, therefore only Democratic labor member assignments are available at this time. Labor has the chairmanship of the Labor Committee, it going to W. B. Wilson. Assignments are as follows:

W. B. Wilson, chairmanship Labor Committee; also member Mines Committee; also Merchant Marine Committee.

Richard E. Lee, chairman Mileage Committee, also member Naval Affairs and Liquor Traffic Committees.

John A. Martin, member Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Territories, also Committee on Expenditures in War Department.

William Hughes, member Ways and Means Committee—this committee also is a committee on committees.

Frank Buchanan, member Naval Affairs and Labor Committees.

James T. McDermott, member Agriculture and Expenditures, Department of Commerce and Labor Committees.

David J. Lewis, member Military Affairs and Labor Committees.

Charles B. Smith, member Indian Affairs, Liquor Traffic and Irrigation Committees.

Carl C. Anderson, member Invalid Pensions and District of Columbia Committees.

Isaac R. Sherwood, chairman Invalid Pensions and Member Expenditures in Navy Department.

James P. Maher, member Public Lands and Labor Committees.

### Trenchant Criticism.

The Boston "Globe" has the following editorial on the order of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Joseph Stewart:

"To say that Mr. Joseph Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, was disingenuous in trying to make it appear that the union of the railway postal clerks is a secret organization is to put it mildly.

"Mr. Stewart certainly knows that the Railway Mail Clerks' Union is not a secret body, and that it is affiliated with the A. F. of L., one of whose fundamental rules regarding government employees is that they must obey the rules of their department, despite what they may think of the justice of such rules. In joining a union the postal employees take no 'secret oath' or obligation, and Mr. Stewart is guilty of lack of candor at least in saying that 'it is incompatible with the postal clerks' obligation to the department that they should assume another oath with a secret organization in the service which may at any

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Guaranteed Capital	\$1,000,000 00
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Employees' Pension Fund	\$109,031 35
Deposits December 31st, 1910	\$42,039,580 06
Total Assets	\$44,775,559 56

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time interfere with the obligations which they have assumed upon entering the service.

"It is a short-sighted policy. It will not result in getting the best men for the service or in improving the service. Postal employees, being American citizens, will hardly submit to it."

#### Eight Hours for Women.

Washington, April 8.—The Legislature of California has just passed a stringent eight-hour workday law for women, and Governor Johnson has signed it. The provisions of the new statute cover all occupations, save the exception that the law shall not affect the harvesting, curing, canning or drying of any variety of perishable fruit or vegetable. The penalty attached for violation cannot be less than \$50 for each offense, and may reach \$200, with a jail sentence of from five to thirty days, the latter discretionary with the trial court.

Another bill was approved which provides for the manufacture of supplies by prison labor to be used exclusively by the institutions conducted by the State.

#### Conference of Union Officials.

Washington, April 8.—Organizers representing the American Federation of Labor and the International Unions of Machinists, Carmen, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths have been engaged for some time in organizing the men employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the various repair shops on their system. Within the past few weeks several hundred shopmen were informed by officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad that, unless they ceased their affiliation with labor unions, they would be discharged. Members of committees who waited upon the management and protested against the action of the officers of the company were immediately dispensed with, together with officers and members who refused to withdraw from their unions. The company claims that they are reducing their force, but at the same time the men laid off were informed that if they ceased their affiliation with their unions they would be placed back at work.

The organizers state that, with few exceptions, reports from various points are encouraging. The discharge of the men who are members of unions resulted in the holding of several mass meetings and a conference on Wednesday, April 5th, in Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of taking such action as would result in preventing further discrimination against employees who were members of a union. It is expected that the combined influence of all the organizations will bring about an understanding that will prevent discrimination on the part of the officers of the company in the future.

It is asserted by the men that the company has instructed its officers to ask them whether or not they belong to a union, or intend to, and that in laying them off they should lay off the employees who are members of an organization.

#### Labor's New Bill in Parliament.

The guiding spirits of the Labor Party in Great Britain have presented to Parliament a new bill to legalize the expenditure of funds by trade unions in whatsoever manner directed by these organizations.

The text has been issued of the Trade Union Law Amendment (No. 2) Bill. It seeks to enact that a trade union shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, whether acting by itself or in conjunction with any other trade union, association, body, or person, to apply its funds, or any portion thereof, for, or towards, or in connection with—

(a) The purpose of procuring, or assisting to procure, the return of members of Parliament, or of any public or local authority, or of any other public body; or

(b) The purpose of providing, or partly providing, for the maintenance and other expenses of such members, or

(c) Both such purposes, and to do such other acts as may, in the opinion of the trade union, be desirable in order to promote, whether by political action or otherwise, the interests of workmen.

#### Departmental Coercion.

Washington, April 8.—Because the railway mail clerks have been forming local unions and securing charters from the American Federation of Labor, Second Assistant Postmaster-General Joseph Stewart instructed the division superintendents to inform the clerks that the department considered it "inimical to the best interests of the Government" for them to form a secret organization, and requested them to govern themselves accordingly.

As a result of this order, the clerks have been (and are being informed that if they join a union they will be) discharged.

The chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service in San Francisco is calling the employees in that service into his office and asking that a document be signed which contains the following paragraph and pledge: "We will not join any brotherhood or labor union while in this service."

Notwithstanding this hateful form of intimidation, a great number refused to sign a pledge to abandon their union.

The hostility of the Post Office Department to the American Federation of Labor cannot be explained, because thousands of Government employees are now members of unions affiliated to the federation.

Senators and Representatives are receiving letters protesting against the intimidation that these employees have to endure, and as a result of the protest a number of bills will be introduced to furnish the relief desired, as soon as Congress convenes, Monday, April 10th.

Senator La Follette says in a letter to the railway mail clerks, under date of March 31, 1911, that "the clerks have a right to organize, and if the officers of the department are endeavoring to prevent them from doing so by threats of discharge, such action is without legal authority or moral right," and if he finds conditions in the railway postal service as represented, he will introduce and do everything in his power "to pass a bill to prevent the continuation of such un-American practices, and to preserve to all Government employees the right of petition, which belongs to every citizen, and the right to form or join organizations for the improvement of their labor conditions." Following is a copy of the letter:

March 31, 1911.

"My Dear Sir: My attention has been directed to a letter of instructions issued by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Stewart to division superintendents, to the effect that it is 'inimical to the interests of the Government' for clerks to organize, and 'that it is incompatible with their obligation to the department' for them to assume another obligation.

"I am also informed that division superintendents and clerks in charge, in carrying out instructions, were directed 'not to publish this order, but let it go out by word of mouth,' and upon receipt of this letter ordered railway mail clerks to call at the office, and informed them 'that the department disapproves of organizations among railway postal clerks.' This statement was supplemented by a question in substance as follows:

"Knowing this, will you continue active in the federation movement?"

"I am advised that the clerks were given to understand that their continuance in the service depended upon the answer.

"It is further represented to me that this system of intimidation has been and is being carried on to such an extent that clerks have been

prevented from exercising their right to join a union.

"I desire to secure direct statements from railway mail clerks as to whether, in any way, they have been so threatened or intimidated. If you have been approached and an effort made to prevent you from joining, or to force you to withdraw from a union or to cease your activities as a union man, state fully the circumstances, and be particular to state the date and place where such effort was made and the name or names of any officer or officers who made such effort, or were present when you were thus interviewed.

"The railway mail clerks have the right to organize. If the officers of the department are endeavoring to prevent them from so doing by threats of discharge, such action is without legal authority or moral right. If I find conditions in the railway postal service to be generally such as has been represented, I shall introduce and do everything in my power to pass a bill to prevent the continuation of such un-American practices, and to preserve to all Government employees the right of petition, which belongs to every citizen, and the right to form or join organizations for the improvement of their labor conditions.

"During January and February there was general complaint because certain changes in the regulations imposed added burdens upon the railway mail clerks. A conference between representatives of the railway postal clerks and the Post Office Department officials was subsequently held, at which it was claimed an understanding was reached that certain changes would be made, which would adjust the grievances of the clerks. I am desirous to obtain information as to the effect of these changes, and to know if they have resulted in removing the causes of complaint.

"Inclosed is a blank, submitting questions to which I would be pleased to have you make reply. Your answer will be held confidential, except as to the facts stated, as it is my purpose merely to collect the information and present it to Congress without disclosing the names, or any circumstances which would lead to the identity of my informants.

"Trusting to receive a prompt reply, I am,

"Very truly yours,

"ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE."

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All suits are made in our own shop by our own force of Union Tailors who work exclusively for us by the week.

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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.  
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.  
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1911.

"I find that the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A standing invitation is extended to readers and friends to contribute articles for the "Labor Clarion." Variety is the spice of journalism, as well as of life. There are so many phases of economics to cover that many men and women would like the opportunity of expressing their views. This is the chance, and the time is each week.

On April 18th—last Tuesday—San Franciscans remembered the past and the reason why the date will never be forgotten. Time makes many changes, and memory is tempered by the marvelous recovery and the optimism characteristic of the American people. The labor movement has shown its powers of recuperation, and looks forward with renewed hope.

On page 4 of this paper will be found an advertisement inserted by the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council. Each week there will be a change. The object is to give all the publicity possible to the different labels of the unions, and to arouse enthusiasm in this very important work. The union label should be our friend on all occasions, instead of at times when we are telling the other fellow how consistent we are. The words to the wise are many.

Those gentlemen who draw salaries under the auspices of the Citizens' Alliance have been active with their mouths during the past few weeks. They are declaring that they are for the "open shop," but not against the unions. By what process of reasoning they arrive at their conclusions is not evident. We prefer the Harrison Gray Otis style, and then there is no doubt about the matter. Harm is resulting, industrially, to the city by the agitation of these officials.

On the two preceding pages will be found the first weekly letter sent out by the American Federation of Labor. The St. Louis convention instructed the officers to furnish the labor press with a weekly communication covering important matters affecting labor in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and with such other information as will further the development and progress of the trade-union movement. In the advance letter sent out by Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison this sentence is used: "Important events in the world of labor will be incorporated, brevity and condensation forming a distinguishing feature." The hope is expressed that impetus to the cause may result. The idea is good. Agencies in the past have proved unable to adequately cover the field, and with official news regularly coming to hand, the lot of the labor editor will be more stable.

## LOS ANGELES UNIONS IN THE LEAD.

Last week the good news was flashed over the wire that the unions of brewery workers had won, or had practically won, their fight in the city of Los Angeles. This is one of the most vital blows that the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association has received. It shows the clouds are breaking, and breaking bad, for the Otises and the other emissaries of industrial slavery.

With the situation clear in respect to the union first involved in trouble in the south, it is only a question of time until the same good news will be chronicled concerning the iron trades men in their magnificent fight for eight hours, a living wage, and union recognition. They deserve all the encouragement possible, particularly of a financial nature, as they go forth in the struggle, with their faces resolutely set against those who claim for themselves all that they refuse to "concede" to other men, who are equally flesh and blood and possessed of the same desires to care for their families.

We warmly congratulate the unionists in the brewing industry on the outcome of their contentions. That they should win was to be expected, for right was on their side.

Let there be unanimity as the ranks close for the final battle. Money and moral aid are needed—especially money. The enormous sum that San Francisco alone has contributed to the men on the firing line in the south is indicative of the way we feel about it. And there are no signs of weariness in well-doing. The laggards should be inspired by the cause and the enthusiasm.

The grip of the handful of men in Los Angeles who control business and the banks is being loosened. The mass of business men would welcome a better understanding. They know that unionism is here as a permanent part of industrial life. If the prevailing struggle should be lost, which is impossible, there would come another day in the not very distant future when the same ground would have to be covered. Who would gain?

The Huntingtons and Otises of the beautiful south of California are immune to even the desires of their own people. They fail to see the handwriting on the wall. In the terse language of the street, they are "in wrong." Experience does not appeal to them. The claims of their fellow men and women, and the need of educating and clothing the little ones, is a laughable matter to them. Money is their god. Power to control is their religion. All that stands in their way must be discarded!

One would think that selfishness alone would cause a reversal of the attitude of these millionaires. If the signs of the times mean anything, they point to a coming day when the "captains of industry" and the millionaires will be superseded by a new order of things—when men and women will be considered as superior to the gold that is worshipped.

The ten-hour day and the low wage advocated for others by the would-be union smashers are not merely a loss to the unfortunates directly concerned, but to all the people. The merchants in Los Angeles and the adjoining cities would make money were it possible for the mass of wage earners to each have a salary based on family needs, accompanied by that reasonable leisure that is a source of strength to the land in which we live. That the eyes of many are being opened is a source of satisfaction. Reports from the south tell of the changed attitude of the people, and the dislike shown by business men to the M. and M. and all it represents in the form of oppression and boycott—a boycott alongside which the efforts of trade unions are as so much child's play.

The lesson is that the brewers have won, and that the iron trades industry is going to win. Otis and his kind are going to lose, even though they wail and gnash their teeth in the losing.

## "EASY MONEY" OPPOSED.

Last Friday night the San Francisco Labor Council unanimously adopted a recommendation presented by the Board of Directors of the "Labor Clarion." It read as follows:

"That no indorsement or recognition be given by the Labor Council to any publication containing advertisements or other matter, excepting the regularly-issued weekly labor papers published in San Francisco."

So far as is known, there is no advertising proposition in the field at the present time pertaining to labor. There have been such schemes in the past. Hence the presentation of the resolution and its unanimous approval. It is aimed to prevent abuse in the future.

Our contemporary, "Organized Labor," has printed editorials of a pronounced character against this method of earning a living at the expense of the labor movement. It was justified in so doing. We are glad to be able to state that the central body has declared itself in unequivocal terms.

When men use the name of the trade-union movement for any purpose, it behooves those who are interested in that movement to see that no harm results. When a merchant signs orders for advertising under the impression that he is patronizing a legitimate proposition, he has a right to protection should it be discovered that the parties concerned are merely making a living, or more, at the expense of all that is straightforward.

We know what we are talking about in this connection. Last year two well-known lawyers parted with \$10 each on the statement of an itinerant solicitor that the "Labor Clarion" was behind a "Blue Book" issued by a San Rafael gentleman. The evidence was so clear that little difficulty would have been experienced in punishing the offender on a charge of fraud. He and the man responsible for the publication were warned.

Other instances could be quoted to show that business men were not fairly treated, and that their good money was taken when there was at least a "reasonable doubt" as to the possibility of giving value in return. It is not the intention at this time to delve into that matter, although the information is available should it be wanted.

When a labor paper comes out each week, rain or shine, and strives its best to give something in return for space purchased or subscriptions paid, it is entitled to the unqualified support of organized labor. It is doing its best to advocate the principles in which trade unionists believe, and is deserving of every encouragement.

When some advertising man steps in with a souvenir or "blue book," or whatnot, to take the cream of trade, and gives absolutely nothing in return, we believe that the action of the "Labor Clarion's" Board of Directors will be warmly approved.

The American Federation of Labor is emphatically on record against these propositions. Convention after convention has discussed them, and the proceedings show that they have been condemned in the severest language.

The resolution does not refer to any one paper. It includes all legitimate publications devoted to labor, and we want to say a good word for those papers outside of this city who have had to contend with the evil.

The object is to protect advertisers, assist bona fide publications, and, mainly, protest against the abuse of a movement that should be sacred against the desires of men who want to make a little easy money.

When men in business are asked to advertise in six or seven publications at about the same time, all claiming to "officially" represent labor, it would be connivance at wrong-doing for the San Francisco Labor Council to take any other position than it did last Friday night. The unanimous vote is a warning.

**NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**  
**"Women to Burn."**

One hundred and fifty burned, mangled and crushed bodies, nine-tenths of them girls, attest to the criminal indifference of employers and to the gross negligence in municipal management in New York City. The ghastly details of the shirtwaist factory fire have been published broadcast, and people are sickened with the horror of it. But the most horrible thing of it all is that this great sacrifice of life might have been prevented. This was the sixth or seventh fire in the building within twelve months, yet there were no fire escapes on the outside of the building and no adequate ways of exit. Moreover, Fire Chief Croker is reported as saying that he has been predicting just such a calamity, and has been agitating and advocating that fire escapes be put on such buildings as this. Since it was known that lives were imperilled for want of fire escapes, why were they not supplied? City officials announce a rigid examination. They always do after a preventable calamity, and then matters go on in the same easy fashion.

One primal fact needs to be pressed home—that the responsibility for this and every other preventable loss of life from lack of adequate fire protection in New York rests with the city administration.

Other city administrations are at fault in the same way. Not many weeks ago twenty-five girls met death in a fire in Newark, N. J. Similar calamities are liable to occur in nearly every city from lack of sufficient fire escapes and other needful protection.

The conservation of life in the industries and the provision of adequate protection from fire are matters in which women would do well to lead a crusade.—Florence M. Adkinson in "The Woman's Journal."

\* \* \*

**Britain's Unions Plead for Reform Laws.**

A deputation of the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee was received by Winston Churchill, Great Britain's Home Secretary, recently.

W. J. Davis asked Mr. Churchill if he could see his way to amend the jury laws. He urged that workingmen, who were supposed to be tried by their peers, found they were tried by their superiors. Since limited liability companies had come into existence, they never knew who was trying them. When they offended a large firm, and some of their men were prosecuted, a special jury was called; and some of its members might be shareholders in the company which was proceeding against the men. Trade unionists, Mr. Davis argued, were considered sport for magistrates and judges. Workmen ought to be on juries as well as employers, and be adequately paid.

Mr. Churchill, in his reply, dealt sympathetically with most of the points raised. On the question of legal recovery of wages by musicians, he thought there was force and reason behind the request. It must be borne in mind, however, that there were a great many people besides musicians outside the provisions of the Compensation Act.

Referring to mining questions, Mr. Churchill said a bill was about to be introduced.

As to the suggested amendment of the Eight Hours' Act, he thought they would find that that was an impossibility at the present time. The act had only just got into working order. Mr. Churchill was unable to accept a suggestion that the cost of naturalization should be reduced or paid by the State. In these days of old-age pensions there had been a great increase in the number of naturalization certificates, and there seemed no substantial impediment in the way of people seeking citizenship.

The Home Secretary dealt with the administration of justice, remarking that he joined with

the deputation in deprecating any general expression of opinion from the bench calculated to destroy or weaken the confidence of the wage-earning people in the administration of justice.

He was not going to mention names, but it was true that on several occasions statements had been made from the bench reflecting on trade unions in language which was extremely ignorant, intolerant, uncalled for and wholly out of touch with the development of modern thought. Those statements had greatly complicated the administration of justice, and added bitterness and a sense of distrust to the administration of the law, which was greatly to be regretted. Assuming it to be desirable that some distinction should be made between common and special juries, that distinction ought not to turn on the ratable value or on the number of windows in a person's house.

\* \* \*

**Wanted Only Silence.**

"How will you want your hair cut, sir?" said the talkative barber to the man in the chair.

"Minus conversational prolixity," replied the patient.

"How's that, sir?"

"With abbreviated or totally eliminated narrations."

"I—er—don't quite catch your meaning, sir."

"With quiescent mandibulars."

"Which?"

"Without effervescent verbosity."

"Sir?"

"Let diminutive colloquy be conspicuous by its absence."

The barber scratched his head thoughtfully for a second and then went over to the proprietor of the shop with the whispered remark:

"I don't know whether the gentleman in my chair is mad or is a foreigner, but I can't find out what he wants."

The proprietor went to the waiting customer and said politely:

"My man doesn't seem to understand you, sir. How would you have your hair cut?"

"In silence."

The proprietor gave a withering look at his journeyman, while the latter began work and felt so utterly crushed that he never even asked his patient if he'd buy a bottle of hair restorer.—Exchange.

\* \* \*

**To Use Moving Pictures in the Public Schools.**

The use of moving-picture outfits in the public schools of the State for supplementary educational work in history, geography, travel, scientific subjects, etc., will soon be a reality if county superintendents of schools follow out the suggestions that will be made by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Edward Hyatt in a circular to be sent out in the course of a few weeks.

"The possibilities of moving pictures in educational work are immense," says Hyatt, "and they have been overlooked entirely throughout the country. So far as I can see, no better investment could be made by county superintendents than in a moving-picture outfit. These could be sent about to all the prominent schools in the county in rotation, to the great profit of all the pupils and an increased interest in the work which might be supplemented by the films sent out."

"History, for instance, might be made a great deal more interesting if we could send out a film showing Faneuil Hall and its historical treasures; civics and government would be made a most interesting study if we could show some pictures at the seats of government, such as, for instance, pictures of the House of Congress in session. The teacher would, of course, explain things as the film progressed. The lessons would be more vividly impressed on the minds of the youngsters."

**"THE CRIME OF THE TURKEY."**

Some time ago we printed an editorial bearing the above heading. It referred to the Wells-Fargo habit of paying its employees boys' wages, and, as a recompense, providing each with a turkey at Thanksgiving or Christmas time. This corporation method of doing penance for sins committed against the community during twelve months of each year is almost mirth-provoking, if it were not for the tragic side.

The outrageous charges of Wells Fargo & Co. are known of all men. They have enabled the payment of 300 per cent dividends. The people have not only been heavily taxed to provide the coin, but in many instances they have been robbed in so doing.

Within the past few days Governor Johnson has drawn the attention of citizens to the attitude of this and other companies dealing in the transportation of merchandise. If adequate return were given in any way, the abuse would not be so bad. The facts are too plain. Here are some of them:

Extortionate prices charged for minimum service. Low rates of wages paid, especially among the great body of men who do the less skilled but equally important work of handling goods and preparing them for delivery or shipment. The building of private fortunes at the public expense. Payment of very high dividend rates to stockholders, all of which comes out of the pockets of citizens, many of whom are too poor to stand the strain. Interest in legislation, proposed or contemplated, based on the assumption that the corporation or corporations alone should be considered.

There are many more "facts" that might be included in the foregoing category.

The Governor of California should have universal co-operation in his effort to remedy such an abuse as is represented by the Wells-Fargo concern. We have become callous because we are accustomed to it.

There is no stronger argument available for the State doing business in the transportation world than is afforded by the company under review. Not only would we have reasonable rates, but the 300 per cent dividends would be left in the pockets of the men and women who now contribute the extortion for the benefit of those who toil not, neither do they spin.

**OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS INCREASE.**

Since January 1, 1907, sixty-five open-air schools for children afflicted with or predisposed to tuberculosis have been established in twenty-eight cities, according to an announcement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The first open-air school in the United States was established on January 1, 1907, by the Board of Education of Providence, R. I., at the instance of Dr. Ellen A. Stone. The next school was established in May of the same year at Pittsburg, a third one at Boston in July, 1908, and the fourth at Bellevue Hospital in New York in December, 1908. During the year 1909 ten schools in five different cities were opened; in 1910, sixteen schools in twelve cities were opened, and eight schools in five cities have been opened to April 1, 1911, while definite provision has been made for twenty-seven more schools in six cities.

New York City now has in operation twelve open-air schools and classes, and definite provision has been made for fourteen similar classes to be opened by next fall. Boston has five open-air classes in its schools, and Chicago also has several.

According to reports received by the National Association, the result of the open-air classwork has been to restore most of the children to normal health and efficiency. One of these open-air schools or classes should be established for each 25,000 population, especially in cities.

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 14, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Application for Affiliation**—From White Rats Actors' Union, and submitting credentials for Walter J. Talbot; referred to organizing committee, with instructions to report this evening.

**Credentials**—Teamsters No. 85—John Quinlan, vice Frank Montgomery. Pattern Makers—Victor Lang, Richard McIntosh, vice J. W. Sweeney, G. C. Grantland. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From National Stewards' Association and California Building Law Association, thanks for assistance in passage of legislation. From Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of regular monthly meeting. From Press Feeders No. 33, indorsement of universal label idea. From California State Federation of Labor, report on labor legislation enacted at the thirty-ninth session of State Legislature. From Liberal League, thanks for co-operation on mass meeting.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Stationary Firemen No. 86, request for a boycott. From Pile Drivers, request for assistance in unionizing Pile Drivers in the employ of Standard Oil Company. From Electrical Workers No. 633, request for a hearing. From Joint Board of Culinary Workers, application for boycott on the Victoria Cafeteria. From Button Workers' Union No. 12,854, appeal for financial assistance.

**Referred to Law and Legislative Committee**—From Steam Shovel and Dredgemen and Amalgamated Carpenters, requesting the proposal of legislation which would be beneficial to their membership.

**Referred to Secretary**—From Button Workers' Union, No. 12,854, calling attention to the fact that a local firm was patronizing unfair product.

**Referred to "Labor Clarion"**—From A. F. of L., an appeal for moral support for actors' and actresses' organization.

A communication was received from W. R. Hagerty, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, calling attention to the sale of Geary street municipal bonds, and the antagonism to them shown by bond-buying firms and banks. Moved that this Council authorize its officers to purchase \$1000 worth of said bonds, to show their loyalty to the project; carried.

A communication was received from Mr. Harbor Mitchell, representing W. H. Pearce Construction Company of Chicago, stating that he was about to install high-pressure steam pipes in the city streets, and asking for information as to which union of Steam Fitters should be given control of the work. The secretary further reported that a conference had been held between interested parties for the purpose of adjusting the dispute between the two organizations.

Moved that the secretary communicate with the San Francisco Gas and Electric Light Company, and with Mr. Mitchell, and request that Steam Fitters members of Local No. 46, be given a fair portion of the work on this particular job; carried.

Communication was received from Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., through the local Iron Trades Council, advising them to refuse to erect or install, or to permit their membership to handle in any way, work coming from York Manufacturing Company of York, Pa., which firm had been declared unfair by the department. On motion, the communication was ordered published in "Labor Clarion," and the secretary instructed to forward copy to Building Trades Council.

**Reports of Unions**—Soda Water Bottlers—Reported the New Century Company unfair; requested affiliated unions to take notice. Grocery Clerks—Wreden & Co. still unfair; have pickets

on the store. Retail Delivery Drivers—Have withdrawn members from the employ of Wreden & Co. Electrical Workers No. 151—Will give benefit to disabled member in the near future; ask co-operation. Gas and Water Workers—Business good; complain about the tactics of Spring Valley Water Company in the matter of supplying service. Coopers—Enterprise Brewing Company have sent order for beer kegs east; ask that the attention of the Home Industry League be directed to this matter. Machinists—Will give picnic on April 30, 1911; all invited. Carpenters No. 1082—Ninth anniversary will be celebrated soon; hope that delegates and unionists will assist. Longshore Lumbermen—Will hold joint picnic with Riggers and Stevedores on Sunday, April 16th; all delegates and unionists invited.

**Label Section**—Submitted its proposed constitution and by-laws for approval. Moved that this be made a special order of business for 9 p. m., next Friday evening; carried.

**Executive Committee**—Submitted a progressive report, and recommended the indorsement of the proposed wage scale and agreement of Bakers' Union No. 24; concurred in. Reported progress on cases of Electrical Workers No. 6, Horse-shoers, Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, Stable Employees and Retail Delivery Drivers; also of having advised some of these organizations to pay the Los Angeles assessment; concurred in. The secretary was instructed to advise Hoisting Engineers No. 59, that their request for indorsement of Pile Driver Engineers' matter must await the indorsement of Building Trades Council; concurred in. Milkers' and Cracker Bakers' agreements laid over one week; concurred in. Milk Wagon Drivers' request for a boycott on White Cow Creamery being possible of an adjustment, also laid over; concurred in. Further reported having advised Retail Delivery Drivers to accept the membership of man employed by Chas. Brown & Son. Report of committee concurred in.

**Organizing Committee**—Recommended that application of White Rats Actors' Union and Cloak Makers' Union No. 8 be accepted, and delegates seated; concurred in. Recommended in the matter of the protest against the seating of W. R. Wilson, delegate from Cooks' Helpers, vice Louis Spinios, that Delegate Wilson be seated; concurred in.

The committee stated that it regretted to have to recommend that Electrical Workers No. 537 could not be seated, because of the decision of A. F. of L. Also reported having laid over application of Boot and Shoe Cutters' Union No. 339. Further recommended that secretary communicate with Cement Workers' Union and acquaint them with the facts that 300 men could be organized on water front. Report concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Report of Directors of "Labor Clarion"**—Submitted a report which showed the "Labor Clarion" to be in excellent financial condition. The directors further recommended that no indorsement be given by the Labor Council to any publication containing advertisements or other matter except the regularly-issued weekly labor papers published in this city; concurred in. Report was received and filed.

**New Business**—Delegate Lively (Pile Drivers) moved that it be the sense of the Council that every delegate have his organization communicate with sister locals throughout the country, advising them of the men out of work in their particular line, to the end that the statements made by I. W. Hellman and others, to the effect that men were needed and work was plentiful in California be repudiated; carried.

The chair at this time invited Brother John Murray, president of the Cement Workers' International Union, to address the Council. Bro. Murray brought a word of hope and encouragement from Los Angeles, and expressed the belief

that organized labor would win, and that he would call the attention of unionists throughout the country to the condition of the coast.

Bro. Eugene J. Brais, international secretary-treasurer of Tailors' Union, was also invited to address the Council, and in responding spoke of his earnest hope that the delegates of the Council would keep their membership advised always to purchase union-label articles. He also thanked the Council for the support that the membership of affiliated unions had given his organization.

Bro. J. T. Kinsella, president International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers, was also present, and upon being introduced to the dele-

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gates thanked the Council for assistance given Steam Fitters of this city, and paid a high tribute to the value of central councils for the benefit they were proving themselves to be to the trade-union movement of this country.

Delegate Furuseth asked that the secretary be instructed to secure, if possible, the text of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in the Hatters' case, by which decision the verdict awarding damages against the Hatters was reversed.

Sister Carrie Parmer introduced a resolution to the effect that the secretary of the Council be empowered and authorized to call a meeting of all business agents for the purpose of forming a business agents' organization to deal with matters and to become better acquainted with each other. This resolution caused considerable debate as to the advisability of this organization, and it was moved that the resolution be adopted.

Amendment, that it be the sense of the Council that a board of business agents would be beneficial to the unions, and that we recommend it to our affiliated organizations.

Amendment to amendment—Moved to refer the matter to the affiliated unions without recommendation.

Upon a vote being taken, the amendments and motion were lost and the resolution defeated.

The previous question was called for and put on the original motion.

**Receipts**—Sheet Metal Workers, \$12; Web Pressmen, \$6; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Teamsters No. 85, \$40; Chauffeurs, \$6; Housesmiths, \$14; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Steam Fitters, \$4; Upholsterers, \$6; Steam Engineers, \$12; Bartenders, \$12; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Mailers, \$4; Photo-Engravers, \$4; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; United Laborers, \$16; Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Coopers, \$8; Millmen No. 422, \$10; Waitresses, \$10; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Sugar Workers, \$4; Bookbinders, \$6; Marble Cutters, \$18; Plasterers, \$12; Machine Hands, \$2; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Retail Clerks, \$5; Millwrights, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$8; Varnishers and Polishers, \$16; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Bindery Women, \$4. Total, \$365.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage and messenger fees, \$7.50; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; "The White Man," \$10; Brown & Power, stationery, \$1.50. Total, \$97.

Adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

#### DEATH OF WILLIAM H. KENNEY.

The last call came on April 16th to a prominent member of the Printing Pressmen's Union and the foreman of Walter N. Brunt's pressroom. William H. Kenney was born in Virginia City, Nevada, forty years ago. He had followed the printing business in this city from early life, having associated himself with Mr. Brunt nearly a quarter of a century ago. The deceased was stricken suddenly with appendicitis, and while he seemed on the way to recovery at one time, complications set in and another operation terminated fatally. Mr. Kenney leaves many friends in the ranks of trade unionists, who deeply regret his demise in the prime of life, for he possessed those qualifications that attract. The funeral took place last Tuesday; interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

The Structural Iron Workers' Local of Sacramento, by a decisive vote, declined to affiliate with the movement to form a Union Labor Party. "We are satisfied with matters political as they stand," said a member, "and do not favor the creation of a new party."

#### Thrust and Parry

Elbert Hubbard has issued another of his diatribes directed against trade unions. Not content with taking away our good money—and giving nothing in return—while "performing" on the Orpheum circuit at a fancy salary, he claims that he found a donkey bearing "unfair" signs in front of a Market-street cafeteria; that he lunched in the place, gave the union picket a tip, and watched the donkey while the picket, hired at \$1 a day, went into the unfair place to eat.

When this matter was referred to the officers of the culinary calling, they stated that the story is probably correct with the following exceptions: "No Market-street cafeteria has been boycotted; no donkey has been used in any boycott on a cafeteria; no picket is paid less than \$3 a day; no picket has eaten in an unfair place; Hubbard himself each day took a 10-cent lunch of milk and bread in a lunch house on Powell street." They don't know whether Hubbard gave away two bits to any workingman or not.

For the retort courteous and emphatic, the above is worthy a place at the head of the list, and is enough to warrant Elbert patronizing a barber and admitting that the Philistines are too many for him.

"There is nothing in the land that is working so directly in the interests of the people as the corporations which the demagogues and muckrakers are cursing as 'the interests.' The man who muckrakes the ignorant and excitable into feelings of hostility to them is the most dangerous foe of his country and should be expatriated—he and his yellow rake with him," which he urges with an appeal to the people "to study the new forces of their new times and the men who are moving forward with them."—Chancellor Day.

"Our most dangerous enemies today are not the low-browed criminals who occasionally rob the till of a store or break the head of some lonely passer-by in the street. These are only the mosquitoes of the jungle, annoying, destructive in some measure of our comfort, to be gotten rid of as fast as possible, but not deadly to the life of the nation. There are enemies of our peace who are as dangerous as the tigers in the jungle. They are the men, who, by their wicked methods in commercial transactions, lower the tone of our national life, who puzzle and deaden the public conscience, who weaken the reverence for law by their higher lawlessness, who prostitute the sacred functions of government for their private ends—these are the tigers of the jungle, and they are dangerous. We have not yet learned how to deal with them as we have with the common ruffians who threaten the well-being of society with nothing more than occasional outbreaks of physical violence."—Another "Divine."

"The Manufacturers' Association wants the Colorado Assembly to kill the eight-hour law for women and, among other things, advances the 'argument' that 'employers are charitable men and give freely to charity.' Some day all the employers' associations are going to get nicely and permanently located in their heads that charity, going or coming, has nothing to do with any issue between employer and employee. Labor does not demand reasonable hours, fair play, sanitary and protective arrangements, or anything else as charity, but as right. That employers are able to 'give freely to charity' may be a pretty good indication that they haven't been granting their employees their full rights."—San Francisco "Daily News."

Good for the little "Daily News." It always rings true on these questions, and deserves every encouragement. It sets an example that might well be followed by some of our other purveyors of news.

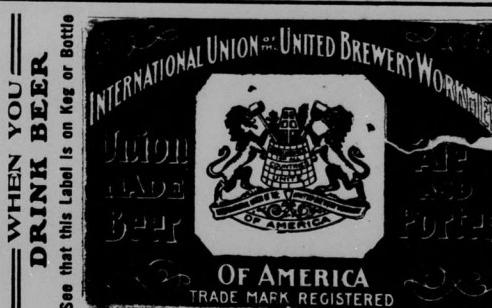
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### Notes in Union Life

Death has again invaded our ranks and taken away Patrick J. McGovern of the pavers and rammermen, John H. Smith of the plasterers, George Thomas of the press assistants, and Charles Lindstrom of the Alaska fishermen. Other deaths are noted elsewhere.

Edwin W. Hoffschneider of the stereotypers filed a suit on April 13th against the Southern Pacific Company for \$30,153 damages. Mr. Hoffschneider was badly injured in the explosion on the ferry boat Berkeley last January when a mining engineer was killed.

An ultimatum to the effect that all union employees in the shops or yards of the Pacific Lumber Company, one of the concerns which recently declared "open shop," shall either leave their positions or their unions, has started rumors of a general strike in Oakland of all building trades unionists. Fifteen unions are involved, representing several thousand men. It is stated that a combination of manufacturers, mill operators and owners of large timber tracts in California, Oregon and Washington is behind the move. Other companies beside the one named have professed a belief in the "open shop." They will learn that it is not the solution of our troubles.

Meeting on the afternoon of April 12th in joint session, the delegates to the conventions in Sacramento representing the Boiler Makers' Unions, Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Unions, Machinists' Unions and Car Workers' Unions of the Harriman system west of the Mississippi River, comprising sixteen States, organized the Railway Federation. This federation is for the purpose of bringing the metal workers on the Harriman lines into an organization under one head, in order that they may be more closely allied in matters which concern them all. The federation will represent many thousands of workers and many powerful unions, bringing them under complete jurisdiction of a central body, says the Sacramento "Bee."

Emil Muri, representing the Eighth District for the International Brewery Workers' Union, which includes the Pacific Coast States, has returned from Salt Lake City, after adjusting the strike of the brewery workers there. He prevailed upon the brewers to settle, granting the journeymen an advance of \$1.50 a week in pay and an eight-hour day to the bottlers, with Sundays free to the brewery wagon drivers. An agreement was signed for three years.

The janitors intend to draw attention to the employment of non-unionists in halls and headquarters of unions. They deserve all the assistance possible in their contention.

John O. Walsh was in Stockton last week representing the American Federation of Labor. He spoke to the delegates of the central body.

The Labor Council was addressed last Friday night by three international officers, two of whom spoke most encouragingly of the Los Angeles situation.

Conferences are being held between the merchant tailors and their employees. All sections are represented. An optimistic view prevails, and it is thought a satisfactory settlement will be reached.

A. C. Beck will represent the cooks and waiters of Los Angeles at the Boston convention of the culinary crafts.

The request to invest in Geary street bonds is one that should be heeded. The money is safe, the interest sure, and municipal ownership needs to be helped by its friends.

The Woman's Label League and the Label Section held a joint meeting in the Labor Temple last Wednesday evening, and discussed the best methods of increasing the sale of union-made products.

### MACHINISTS TO PICNIC.

Next Sunday week, April 30th, the lodges of machinists around the bay of San Francisco are to hold a picnic at Shell Mound Park. Lodge No. 68 is leading in the work of preparation, and that fact alone is sufficient guarantee that success will crown the collective efforts.

At this time especially the men in the iron trades are more closely associated than ever before. The struggle for the eight-hour day is on all over the Pacific Coast. In San Francisco the system prevails. Up north the fight is winning, and down south victory will surely come. No sensible man, and we would even include Harrison Gray Otis for the time being, fails to recognize the truism that eight hours will constitute the number of hours worked by all the skilled trades in the near future, and it will not be long after that until the day will become universal.

This all applies with interest to the machinists' picnic at this time. Hence the invitation cordially tendered readers and friends to reserve next Sunday week for an excursion to Shell Mound Park is more than appropriate. A welcome, good company, and an enjoyable outing will be the portion of each participant.

### FROM THE MAILERS.

Walter J. O'Neill, brother of Past President Alfred F. O'Neill, died on April 15th. He was a native of San Francisco, aged thirty-seven years. The funeral and interment took place last Monday, many members of this organization attending. The body was laid at rest in Holy Cross Cemetery, and many beautiful floral offerings gave expression to the esteem in which the deceased was held. Mr. O'Neill was a union man of the true type—first, last and all the time consistent.

The surviving mother, sister and brothers have the sincere sympathy of the members of San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18.

### ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 151.

Those who are interested in the steps taken to relieve Bro. Al Miner of Electrical Workers, No. 151, are notified that it will be necessary to close the business next Thursday evening, April 27th. Unions concerned are asked to communicate with Frank Bartholomew, 124 Fulton, before the date named.

Last Thursday evening, April 20th, No. 151 met for the first time in Carpenters' Hall, 124 Fulton street. Hereafter that location will be the meeting place as well as the headquarters of this progressive local.

The Mayor of Burlington, Vermont, warns the citizens of that place that they are not to hold their municipal lighting plant in small esteem merely because its profit last year amounted to only \$68. He points out that the city is paying only \$65 a year for street lights as against \$95, the average price of Massachusetts cities, and that the citizens have saved \$40,000 during the year on the lowered price of the light used in their homes. A municipal lighting plant can even lose money and yet be a success as far as the welfare of a city is concerned. And the same holds good of all public utilities.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*\*

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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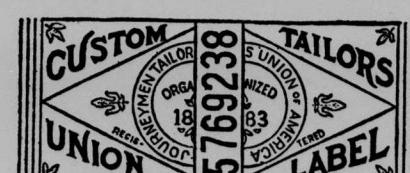
THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

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**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, April 18th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted by examination: Alfred Mosconi, drums; J. McCloud, banjo.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Geo. Mertz, Local No. 10; C. L. Griswold, Local No. 20.

Reinstated to full membership: Herman Brandt, Jr.

Transfers withdrawn: D. E. Harley, Local No. 76; Otto Lehnert, Local No. 76.

Ulderico Marcelli has just received a communication from the Italian Consul at Quito, Ecuador, in which he states that two gold medals have been won by Mr. Marcelli for musical compositions, and also an oil painting exhibited by him at the International Exposition recently held in that city. Mr. Marcelli was connected with the University of Music at Quito for ten years prior to his locating in San Francisco.

Members are requested to have their cards with them when playing engagements. Some inconvenience has been experienced of late when members did not have the card along when asked to present same. Please give this matter proper attention.

Members are requested not to contract for any engagements at the Central Theatre without first consulting the secretary.

Permission has been granted members to volunteer services for the benefit given by the Theatrical Treasurers' Club, to be held next Friday afternoon, April 28th, at Columbia Theatre.

A price has been made of \$25 per man, regular leader money, for excursion and convention (six days) of the Spanish War Veterans at San Diego in June.

Price made for engagement at Berkeley Carnival and Street Fair, four nights and three afternoons, concerts and two escorts, \$22.50 per man, regular leader.

Permission was granted members to play at the minstrel show under the direction of a non-member who has been rehearsing numbers for same.

President Greenbaum has appointed the following committee of arrangements for this season's picnic: Max Walten, Geo. W. Lerond, J. J. Atkins, J. F. Fitzgerald, A. Apel, Geo. Pacheco, S. Greene, Gerald Kenny, E. A. Gorman, G. A. Fabris.

List of suspended members for non-payment of dues, assessments, etc.:

M. A. Abraham, Miss M. Angelotti.

P. Baier, Miss E. Baldwin, Miss V. Baldwin, A. J. Balger, E. Barker, M. Bayles, E. Bayliss, E. A. Benson, Miss H. Bjornan, W. L. Blayne, R. H. Bowers, J. E. Boxheimer, A. E. Bruhn, W. H. Bruso, Miss T. Burgess, A. W. Burt, D. C. Bush.

E. L. Camp, L. T. Case, J. Celko, G. C. Cushing, M. Ciociola, V. Cortese, L. E. M. Cosmey, V. R. Culbertson.

Mrs. M. De Doering, T. Drake, J. A. Dunn, J. F. Dunning, J. B. Durkee, H. Dykmans.

F. W. Edwards, P. Engles, F. Enoway, J. Evets.

T. B. Finigan, D. W. Forbes.

E. L. Gieger, Miss B. Guerrine, Mrs. V. W. Giddings, J. Grahek, A. C. Gumm, G. S. Goeffert, G. E. Geffrey.

S. Haccour, P. W. Hackwood, J. Hair, F. Hanlien, H. D. Hardy, C. T. Hasshagen, G. J. Hayes, W. C. Hays, T. Herzog, A. Hirsch, C. Hiser, F. R. Hoff, W. J. Howe, W. R. Hughes, F. A. Hundhammer, W. F. Husband.

G. W. Jewett, F. Johnson, Mrs. E. Johnson, W. C. Johnson.

M. S. Karp, R. H. Keaton.

J. Lahann, H. Lahann, L. G. Lauray, J. M. Leary, Miss R. Ledgette.

P. Marino, A. Masino, E. L. Matthews, W. J. McCoy, A. Mellillo, C. W. Melville, M. M. I. Myers.

V. Nigro, W. D. Nixon.

F. H. Oestreich, A. V. Olmo, J. Olsen, E. H. Orr.

J. B. Panella, U. Papera, C. J. Pierard, E. L. Pimentel, W. O. H. Plagemann, E. A. Platt, M. Pupard.

W. J. Quinn.

Miss S. Ramus, G. Ravaioli, J. F. Reed, W. W. Reinhart, W. S. Rose, S. Rosenberg, A. Reubicek.

R. L. Sampsell, P. Santoiemma, F. P. Saviers, G. Schmidt, P. Schmidt, E. E. Schmitz, E. F. Schneider, J. L. Schoen, Mrs. P. Schulz, T. Schulz, C. G. Simmermacher, H. Sirignano, B. R. Smith, D. C. Smith, E. Steffens, O. Stigliano, P. Thereux, H. R. Tuck, E. Turkischer.

A. E. Verdier, E. A. Victors.

H. F. Wambold, J. D. Ward, W. Wenzel, R. J. Whitney, A. Winkler, C. T. Whippner, C. G. Woodbury.

W. T. Young.

Dropped from the roll: Miss J. M. Alvey, E. Arriola, Sr., Mrs. R. M. Battison, S. Carter, G. Dondero, G. J. Gould, R. Lopes, F. D. Oneto, E. Roger, T. H. Salkeld, M. Sichel, J. R. Sprague, T. Tippett, U. Waldrop, Mrs. G. Wendel, Mrs. A. White, E. H. Williams, L. Wrobel.

**REPORT OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY.**

**Receipts.**

From August 1, 1910, to October 31, 1910.

Alaska Fishermen, \$60; Bakers, \$56; Bakery Drivers, \$12; Bakers, Cracker, \$18; Bakers, Pie, \$8; Barbers, \$56; Blacksmiths, Ship and Machine, \$12; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$12; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$18; Boilermakers No. 205, \$16; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$6; Bookbinders, \$18; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$18; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$6; Brewery Workmen, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$24; Beer Bottlers, \$24; Broom Makers, \$4; Baggage Messengers and Transferrers, \$6; Barber Shop Porters, \$8; Bootblacks, \$12; Bottle Caners, \$8; Bartenders, \$36; Butchers, \$24; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$12; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$18; Bindery Women, \$12; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$12; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$18; Bill Posters, \$6; Carriage Wagon Workers, \$12; Cigar Makers, \$32; Clerks, Shoe, \$18; Clerks, Retail, \$5; Clerks, Drug, \$12; Clerks, Grocery, \$10; Coopers, \$18; Coopers, Machine, \$8; Cemetery Employees, \$12; Cooks, \$36; Cooks' Helpers, \$30; Carriers, Newspaper, \$12; Chauffeurs and Helpers, \$18; Carpenters, Amalgamated Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5, \$22; Carpenters No. 22, \$60; Carpenters No. 483, \$60; Carpenters No. 1640, \$18; Carpenters No. 1082, \$36; Carpenters and Joiners No. 304, \$6; Cement Workers, \$64; Composition Roofers, \$12; Electrical Workers No. 6, \$36; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$12; Elevator Constructors, \$12; Firemen, \$18; Furniture Handlers, \$8; Garment Cutters, \$4; Garment Workers, \$30; Glass Blowers, \$18; Gas Workers, \$30; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$6; Granite Cutters, \$8; Hackmen, \$12; Horse-shoers, \$12; Housesmiths, \$42; Hoisting Engineers, \$18; Ice Drivers and Helpers, \$12; Janitors, \$12; Leather Workers, \$20; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$18; Lumber Clerks, \$12; Longshore Lumbermen, \$35; Machinists, \$60; Metal Polishers, \$12; Machine Hands, \$6; Molders, \$30; Musicians, \$42; Milkers, \$12; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$30; Mailers, \$12; Moving Picture Operators, \$12; Millmen No. 422, \$36; Millmen No. 423, \$56; Material Teamsters, \$36; Millwrights, \$12; Marble Cutters and Finishers, \$18; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$8; Marble Workers, \$18; Pile Drivers, \$42; Pattern Makers, \$12; Photo-Engravers, \$12; Printing Pressmen, \$24; Press Feeders and Assistants, \$18; Pavers, \$6; Post Office Clerks, \$24; Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, \$24; Plasterers, \$53; Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers,

\$60; Ramermen, \$6; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Steam Laundry Workers, \$60; Sailors, \$60; Stage Employees, \$12; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$12; Steam Fitters and Helpers, \$8; Sail Makers, \$16; Ship Drillers, \$6; Soap Workers, \$10; Stable Employees, \$30; Sugar Workers, \$18; Soda and Mineral Water Drivers, \$2; Solicitors, Newspaper, \$12; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, \$8; Ship Scalers, \$24; Sheet Metal Workers, \$36; Sign and Pictorial Painters, \$16; Steam Engineers, \$30; Tanners, \$6; Tailors, \$18; Teamsters, \$60; Typographical, \$54; Tobacco Workers, \$4; Upholsterers, \$18; Undertakers, \$10; United Glass Workers, \$18; United Laborers, \$48; Varnishers and Polishers, \$24; Waiters, \$60; Web Pressmen, \$24; Water Workers, \$6; Waitresses, \$40; Wood Carvers, \$4; For Labor Day Tickets, \$1594.25. Total, \$4491.25.

**Disbursements.**

From August 1, 1910, to October 31, 1910.

Secretary's salary, \$586.40; Stenographers' salaries, \$491; Financial Secretary's salary, \$45; Sergeant-at-Arms' salary, \$30; Treasurer's salary, \$20; Rents, \$172.50; Printing, \$134.70; Stationery, \$42.95; Postage, \$92.55; Telephone and Telegrams, \$58.74; Literature, \$132.70; Donations, \$125; Federations, \$16; Livery, \$12; Miscellaneous, \$251.90. Total, \$2211.44.

Balance on hand August 1, 1910.....\$1694.46  
Receipts from Aug. 1, '10, to Oct. 1, '10.....4491.25

Total.....\$6185.71  
Disbursements from Aug. 1, 1910, to Oct. 31, 1910.....2211.44  
Balance on hand, October 31, 1910....\$3974.27  
JAS. J. KENNY, Financial Secretary.

**TREASURER'S REPORT.**

For Quarter ending October 31, 1910.

Cash on hand, August 1, 1910.....\$1694.46  
Received from Financial Secretary during August, 1910.....946.00  
Received from Financial Secretary during September, 1910.....1023.00  
Received from Financial Secretary during October, 1910.....2522.25

Total.....\$6185.71  
Paid out as per warrants during August.....\$ 595.42  
Paid out as per warrants during Sept..... 802.22  
Paid out as per warrants during October.....813.80

\$2211.44

**Recapitulation.**  
Total cash .....\$6185.71  
Total expenses .....2211.44  
Balance on hand .....\$3974.27  
With Hibernia Savings and Loan Society \$ 157.38  
With Western National Bank.....3816.89

\$3974.27

Receipts over Expenses .....\$2279.81

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. McTIERNAN, Treasurer.

**REPORT OF TRUSTEES.**

San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1911.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Ladies and Gentlemen—We, your Board of Trustees, respectfully report that we have examined the books, vouchers, etc., of your Financial Secretary and Treasurer for the quarter ending October 31, 1910, and find the same neatly and correctly kept, with the exception that we find that the Financial Secretary has turned over to the Treasurer \$2 more than his books show he received.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. MULLEN,

J. W. SPENCER,

JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN,

Board of Trustees.

**FEDERATION VICE-PRESIDENT DIES.**

Chris Ploeger died in Los Angeles on April 10th. He was one of the two vice-presidents of District No. 1 of the California State Federation of Labor. In the southern country Mr. Ploeger had long won a reputation for earnest work. He never shirked, and when committeemen were needed, and they are always needed in the trade-union movement, Chris Ploeger could always be relied upon to do his best. Many in the central and northern parts of the State knew the deceased well, and they extend their expressions of sorrow at the general loss and sympathy with the bereaved wife and daughter.

"Shez," writing in the Los Angeles "Citizen," says:

"Who will not feel sad to learn that Chris Ploeger is dead? This valiant fighter in the cause of unionism quietly passed away last Monday and was buried on the following Wednesday. Chris, as he has been known for many years in Los Angeles, could always be found in the front ranks when unionism was at stake. When the late call to arms was made he was one of the first to respond, and in the fever-laden swamps of the Philippines contracted the ailment—consumption—that sent him to an early grave. During his career as one of Uncle Sam's soldiers he knew no fear, and was wounded twice in engagements in the islands. At death he held an honorable discharge from the army. Since coming to Los Angeles Chris Ploeger has been active in union-labor councils, and he has never shirked in his fidelity to the cause. For the past two years he has been vice-president of the State Federation of Labor for the first district and has been a great help to that body. As a member of the Pressman's Union for many years he has retained the respect and good will of his fellow workers where he has always taken active part. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely death."

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum program for next week will be headed by Bert Coote in a sketch entitled "A Lamb on Wall Street." Arthur Deagon will tell a number of stories in various dialects and will also sing a few songs in his inimitable style. The reappearance of Clay Smith and the Melnotte Twins in the dainty musical skit, "Artistic Nonsense," is sure to be cordially welcomed. Goleman's European Novelty, consisting of a number of the cleverest canine and feline actors, will make their first appearance here. Next week will be the last of Selbit's Spirit Paintings; Taylor, Kranzman and White, Bedini and Arthur, and of the powerfully realistic third-degree drama, "The Suspect."

A student who was taking a young lady out in a motor car, remarked: "We are going at thirty miles an hour. Are you game for another ten?" His companion, as she swallowed another mouthful of dust, replied: "Yes; I'm full of grit."

Wife: "I can't understand, John, why you always sit on the piano stool when we have company. Everybody knows you can't play a note." Husband: "I'm well aware of it dear. Neither can anyone else when I'm sitting there."

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. Rent, \$7. \*\*\*

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LIKE GOOD  
OFFICE STATIONERY  
Regal Typewriter Paper  
(124 KINDS)  
REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY  
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST  
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MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

## SATURDAY THE LAST DAY OF THE Big Bankrupt Stratton Stock Sale

**Saturday sees the finish of the sale of the Stratton Bankrupt stock. Is the last opportunity you will have to pick up bargains in high grade men's and boys' furnishings, men's and boys' clothings and hats from this famous stock. All the broken lines and odd sizes will be gathered together at even smaller prices for Saturday, and the best bargains of the entire sale will be in force then. The store is open Saturday night for your convenience. :: :: :: :: :: :: Get your share of the bargains and the savings Saturday. ::**

### NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a meeting of said board, duly called and noticed, and duly held on the 29th day of March, 1911, at the office of said corporation, San Francisco, California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is hereby called for, and will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California (said place of meeting being the principal place of business of said corporation, and where said Board of Directors usually meets), on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said corporation to the amount and sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand (\$250,000) Dollars, the same to be divided into 25,000 shares, of the par value of Ten (10) Dollars each.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. McCABE,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated March 29th, 1911.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.

McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Standard Box Factory.

United Cigar Stores.

Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

International Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, who is expected in San Francisco early next month to make arrangements for the coming I. T. U. convention, has written to Secretary-Treasurer Michelson about the old-age pension law. Mr. Hays says that from the number of inquiries received he believes that some members are not familiar with the amended law on the subject. The following is Section 6, Article V, of the I. T. U. By-Laws for 1911:

"Section 6. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has reached the age of sixty years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of twenty years, or any member who has reached the age of seventy years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment, or any member having a continuous membership of twenty years who, by reason of his affliction, is totally incapacitated for work, and whose application for admission to the Union Printers' Home has been rejected by the trustees thereof, may receive the sum of \$4 per week, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth."

Mr. Hays proceeds to explain that there are three classes of members entitled to the old-age pension:

"First—Members sixty years of age who have been in continuous good standing for a period of twenty years, and who find it impossible to secure sustaining employment at the trade.

"Second—Members who have reached the age of seventy years, and who have been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years, and who find it impossible to secure sustaining employment at the trade.

"Third—Any member who is totally incapacitated for work who has been a continuous active member for twenty years, and whose application for admission to the Union Printers' Home has been disapproved because his affliction is such as to render him ineligible for admission to that institution."

Mr. Hays closes his communication by offering to send application blanks to this city for members who are eligible to the old-age pension under any one of the three classes above mentioned.

The members of the committee considering job scale recommendations invite all working at that branch and interested in the subject to be present next Wednesday evening, April 26th, in the rooms at 787 Market street.

A. L. Rice of "Crocker's" is the proud father of a bouncing baby boy.

Arthur A. Hay, well-known in Los Angeles, and not unknown in San Francisco and oil circles, has purchased the Camas (Wash.) "Weekly Post," and intends to enlarge the publication to meet the demands of an extensive and prosperous farming and lumber region.

Bert Janes has announced himself as a candidate for delegate from Denver Typographical Union to the San Francisco convention. Bert is an old-timer here, and is now operating a machine for the Smith-Brooks firm of the "Queen City of the Plains."

A banquet of Californians was held in Washington, D. C., to celebrate the awarding to this city of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Among some of the names on the list of guests that catch the eye are those of Mrs. Charles W. Otis and Mr. and Mrs. Guy W. McCord.

Portland Typographical Union refused on April 6th to vote for its proposed new job scale. Five votes were lacking for a two-thirds majority. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the employers, it being the general opinion that more could be accomplished through mutual conference and association than by raising the scale otherwise.

**DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS**

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart. Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny. Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell. Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero. Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdtrs., 51 Steuart. Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp.; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays. Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp.; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters. Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission. Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave. Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall. Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard. Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall. Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall. Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th. Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton. Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton. Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton. Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View. Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent. Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton. Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3 Thursday nights. Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave. Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton. Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart. Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin. Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave. Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place. Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market. Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton. Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave. Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro. Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak. Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th. Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave. Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp. Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin. Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia. Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway. Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market. Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant. Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market. Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay. Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay. Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton. Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East. Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero. Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight. Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro. Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer. Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market. Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District. Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th. Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave. Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple. Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight. Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont. Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas. Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave. United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary. Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave. Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk. Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

**For Women in Union and Home**

Dr. Olivia Salamanca is the first Filipino woman to receive a license to practice medicine on the islands. She has been unanimously elected secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society in the Philippines. She graduated last June from a medical college in this country.

Mme. Andre has been appointed to a professorship in the Catholic Institution of France, which is a decided innovation and one regarded by the advocates of the woman movement in France as a great victory. She will lecture during the next term on Dante.

Mrs. A. J. Connelly of Jamestown and Mrs. Lillie Vasasom of Albany have been appointed telephone inspectors by the Public Service Commission at Albany, N. Y., at salaries of \$1200 per year. Both these women have served as exchange operators and have also held positions as traveling chief operators. Their duties in the new positions will be to offer suggestions on improvement in the various rooms of the commission.

Mrs. Minnie Trickey was re-elected president of the Commercial State Bank of Rosedale, Kansas, for another year. She has already served two years as president of this bank and is also City Treasurer of Rosedale.

Thirteen women will head important municipal offices in Colorado. Pueblo, the second largest city, elected a woman auditor. Leadville, Telluride, Idaho Springs, Creede and Montrose elected women treasurers, as did also the smaller towns of Fairplay and Ridgeway. Colorado City and Las Animas elected city clerks, and Durango a woman alderman. The little town of Alma will have a woman city clerk and treasurer. There are four women members of the Colorado Legislature and one of the commissioners of the county of Denver is a woman.

The Los Angeles "Herald" says: "Women do not want the ballot, according to a member of the Southern California Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. The interest of the women of Seattle in their first opportunity at the polls—the recall of Mayor Gill—does not at all bear out this contention. More than 22,000 of them personally registered and took part in the election. As the dispatch says: 'From the beginning of the campaign the women manifested the liveliest interest. Of the women registered probably 95 per cent voted. Both in registering and voting they were most orderly, made no fuss about it, and after registering or casting their votes returned at once to their homes.' It is not probable that the women of California are made of any different stuff than their sisters in Washington."

**A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.**  
Contributed by the Los Angeles Strike Committee

A famous man once said: "Working men of all countries, unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

How true this saying is no one can successfully deny, and how easy of comprehension to people who have minds free from prejudice. Even prejudiced minds will have to admit that we are compelled to recognize the necessity for such action for our own preservation. Here again in the city of the "fallen" Angels, thirty-five of the union men were arrested on Friday, April 7th, and thrown into jail for no other reason than walking peacefully on the streets of this city. On that night those boys were not given any supper, nor even given a blanket to cover them. A man accused of the most heinous crime would not be treated that way, but men who do protest against the tyranny of capitalism have no right to any consideration whatever in Los Angeles.

Some weeks ago a committee of four, the secretary of the Central Labor Council among them, went to see the Chief of Police and to protest against the brutal conduct of some of the police. The Chief said on that occasion that it should cease, and if any of the policemen interfered with any of the union men who were simply walking the streets, to take his number and come to see him immediately. He even told the committee that our men had the right to walk alongside of the non-union men and talk with them as long as the non-union men did not object. He made the boast that the union men would not be dis-

criminated against, and that their rights should be respected.

The union men have lived up to that condition faithfully, too faithfully to suit the wishes of our implacable enemies, so now their only hope rests in proving these boys guilty of a conspiracy to violate the anti-picketing ordinance.

Again the parable of the Lion and the Lamb is brought home to us in the clearest possible manner. Even when some of those boys were released on bail, which was placed at \$300 cash, thinking that we could not furnish so large an amount, some of their personal effects were not returned to them, which is a most unusual procedure.

But the capitalists will never lack precedents while the workingmen allow them to remain in power. The capitalists and their lickspittles have played battledoor and shuttlecock with you so long that many of you seem to think it so divine an institution that you are almost afraid to think of abolishing it.

When a law is passed that interferes with the capitalists, the united cry is: "We will fight it."

When a law is passed that deprives the workers of their liberty or their lives, for that matter, their cry is: "Obey the law; it is sacred."

You go to jail when you commit no crime. They never go to jail, no matter how great or venomous their crimes are.

Stop a few moments and think the matter over, you very free American workingmen. Vote some more Republican and Democratic tickets if you are still satisfied with these conditions, and if

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you have not enough of this thing yet, we sincerely hope that you will get enough some time in the near future.

Judge Chambers absolutely refused to lower the amount of bail set by the Prosecuting Attorney; "Persecuting Attorney" would be more fitting in this instance. One look at this mis-judge would satisfy any that a workingman could not expect justice at his hands.

The capitalists select and you elect these judges. Primarily you yourselves are to blame. Your masters laugh at your feeble efforts to free yourselves from their yoke. These boys now in prison have been paraded before thugs and Pinkertons, so that they might become familiar with their faces when the trial takes place, just the same as any criminal. Twenty-three of them are out on bail now, and twelve are still locked up, and people who have offered to go on their bonds have been refused for one alleged reason or another, because of the fact that those who are deprived of their liberty are workingmen and must be punished anyway.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," was never more forcibly demonstrated than here in Los Angeles. But, workingmen, you can cure this trouble, not by acting as they are, but by uniting on both the industrial and political fields as a unit. You are many, they are few.

Do you see the point—it is very plain. Rally round the banner of unionism and hurl back in the teeth of Otis that the unions are not getting tired of supporting their fighting brothers, but, on the contrary, will support them. This fight must and shall be won.

The Rainier Agency has signed up with the brewery workers, and they are now in conference with the Maier Brewing Co., which will probably sign up not later than tomorrow. How does that look after eleven months of fighting here in Otis' "open-shop" town?

One word to those who have not as yet helped this fight in a financial way. Begin now, and let your friends as well as your enemies know that you are with us by contributing your share from now on, so that we may be able to increase the weekly strike benefit to the gallant industrial soldiers who are so loyally standing by their guns. You who have never been through such a long struggle don't realize what it means.

The lying "Times" of this city has repeatedly said that the unions in San Francisco and other places are going on the bum, and in San Francisco particularly the men carrying union cards are roaming the streets by the thousands and all the non-unionists are working.

This, if not denied, might fool some people. It is said for the purpose of dissuading the non-union men in Los Angeles from joining the unions, but we in Los Angeles will take care of that. We are more than a match for the unholy trio—Otis, Hellman' and Huntington.

She: "They say that an apple a day will keep the doctor away." He: "Why stop there? An onion a day will keep everybody away."

"Your face is a mass of scars. Did you cut yourself while shaving?" "No; but I managed to shave myself while cutting."